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(Text) Moscow--"PRAVDA" carries a long article by its special correspondents Krushinsky and Mayevsky entitled: "Who Led The Counterrevolutionary Banks in Hungary?"

~~We transmit the full text of the article.~~

According to the inhabitants of Budapest, the activities of the counter-revolutionaries were prepared well in advance and carried out according to a definite plan. This is proved by many facts. First of all, attention is drawn to the fact that 3 hours after the beginning of the students' demonstration in Budapest on Oct. 23, the counterrevolutionary elements had already seized several ammunition stores and the arms factory at the island of (Csepel).

The arming of counterrevolutionary elements started at once, the necessary motor transport having been prepared beforehand for the dispatch of arms and munitions. Pickets appeared in the streets to regulate the delivery of arms to the appropriate points and to point out the places at which attacks were to be carried out.

It was possible to observe that the armed bands were directed by experienced people. These armed detachments were sent to seize the Kossuth and Petofi radio stations, railway stations, and the parliament building, as well as the communication section and the buildings of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the editorial offices of newspapers, and other important points.

In the light of these facts, reports by certain foreign correspondents published during the first days of the events in Hungary are very important. On Oct. 25, a "United Press" correspondent reported from Vienna that the "insurgents were evidently well armed. It was this fact that proved that a well-trained and armed underground movement had evidently taken advantage of the growing unrest in Hungary to inflict a blow on the Communist Government.

During the same period a correspondent of the Italian agency "Ansa" noted that "the rebels are led by people who are experienced and skilled in military tactics."

It was no less significant that the head of the U.S. intelligence service, Arnan Dulles, said recently: "We knew in advance all about the Hungarian uprising."

When one listens to the men and women of Hungary, both old and young, their stories of the dark days through which Budapest and the whole country had to pass made sad listening. Once the critical situation created in Budapest on Oct. 23-24 began to calm down, the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Hungarian capital expected that the time for peaceful and quiet work and the correction of former mistakes would return.

But the reaction had different aims. The Fascist scum which emerged from the underground and flooded the country through her western boundaries sought only power. The big Hungarian landowner, Count Esterhazy, who once owned wide districts, took up residence in Budapest and advertized his far-reaching plans with great impudence. The Count telephoned several foreign embassies and said something like this: